WEW YORK REGALD, WEDNISSBAY, APRIL 8, 1857.

ED H. W. COMER OF STREET AND HARREST TERMS could be activated. I sends per copy, W per comment.

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THE WELLEY HERALD, every Saturday, at \$5', conts per com.

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ADVERTISEMENTS removed every day

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-The Reviews SIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Tient Rorn Frans-SOWERT THEATES, BANGRY-GOLDEN EAGLE-ALL THE WORLD'S AST. GE-BLICK EYED SUSAN.

MERCON'S NEW TEBATER, Smindway, apposite Bond of MALLACE'S THE TEB Prosdway-THE SCHOOL THE OF PAST -THE ELVES, OR THE STATUTE HILDE.

MASSUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway-After OBO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broad

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, 685 Breadway-STRIOFIAN MUSHANICS' HALL. 472 Spondway-Nagro Minoris

Saw Vork, Wednesday, April 8, 1857.

First-The pressure upon our columns compels us They will appear to morrow. We shall endeavor to adopt some plan to obviate this in future.

Ore of our new ten cylinder promon is con ploted and at work. The other is now being put in its place, and will shortly be in running order. Our six der press we have been obliged to put in another Merations have interfered, and will yet interfere some ppearance of the BERAID for a day or two, and the eness of the boar of its delivery.

Third-Our type is worn out. In two weeks it will replaced by new fents. Our rapidly increased circulation runs ahead of the calculations of our type founder. These difficulties will be overcome before the fire

Affaire to Albany.

Wanted immediately—An active, driving, intelligent contleman, to go to Albany to act as our correspondent who can find out all about the schemes there relativ to railroade, city charters, police bills, school grants, ges improvements and new water lines, bealth officers, &c ac. ; one who can dive into and expore all the rescality particulars to be sent daily by telegraph. Apply at this

The steamship Canadian arrived at Portland last evening, with European advices to the 25th ult., four days later than those received by the Asia at this port. A summary of the news is given on the first page of to-day's HERALD.

Our despatches from Washington this morning contain the substance of the reply of the Secretary of State to the propositions of Lord Napier relative to a tripartite alliance in the prosecution of the war with China. They also develope the policy to be pursued by our government with reference to our ntercourse with that country. The administration declines co operating with France and England, but will despatch a Minister to China to watch over American interests in that quarter, supported by a fleet of sufficient strength to give efficiency to the hae of conduct agreed upon. It is stated that Hon. Robert J. Walker will be selected for the mis-

The long pending dispute with Denmark as to the question of the payment of the Sound dues was brought to a termination yesterday. Our govern ment pays its proportion of the capitalization fund, amounting to \$380,000, and the tax heretofore levied

The New York Charter bill was reported com plete in the Senate yesterday forenoon, and ordered te a third reading. The amendments are not ma terial, and will be agreed to by the House. By sur down to-day, therefore, the long agitated charter will have become a law.

In another column will be found an interesting Setter from Mrs. Henning-on, together with the substance of two letters from Nicaragua to a gentleman in this city. One is dated the 19th, the other the 26th of March, and they both furnish additional corroboration of the truthfulness of the news brought

We understand that Colonel Lockridge stated pre vious to the sailing of the steamer Texas that he should not again return to San Juan del Norte, but that with his late reinforcements he should press forward along the river to the lake.

The Spanish journal La Cronica asserts that the sentiment imputed to the Spanish Minister at Washington, as to the certainty of Spain losing Cuba !! she carries forward a war against Mexico, is at variance with his well known previous sentiment as to the perfect safety of the island in any eventual ity. If Mr. Tassara has changed his mind in that respect it must be, says the Cronica, because the warlike tone of the American journals has made too great an impression on his mind. We also translate a paragraph from the Espana, of Madrid, to the effect that Spain did not ask the approval of any other government as to her plans against Mexico; but that, nevertheless. Count Walewski, the French Minister, on being apprised of the circular to the diplomate abroad, did not besitate in declaring that Spain was perfectly right in exacting reparation or

avenging the blood of Spanish citizens. The Sachems of the Tammany Society met ver terday noon and passed resolutions authorizing the Small and Savage general committees to appoint two delegates each in every ward to a general con. vention, to which would be referred the disputes in the party, and who would be empowered to call a primary election for the choice of delegates to a general com nittee that would supersede both of those no claiming to be regular. The Sachems themselves will appoint one delegate from each ward to the convention. This body will meet on the 16th inst., and cannot last longer than the first of June next. While in existence it will have all the powers of the

general committee. The election for charter officers in St. Louis, Mo. yesterday, resulted in the complete triumph of the emancipation ticket. The Americans are said to

have voted for the emancipation candidates. The new steam trigate Niagara went into com mission yesterday. She will probably proceed to sea to-day on her trial trip. As the Niagara has been detailed to assist in laying down the Atlantic submarine cable, she will not take on board her armament of twelve swivel guns until after her return from that service

Recorder Smith delivered an interesting charge to the Grand Jury in the Court of Sessions yesterday. which we publish elsewhere. According to his experience crime of all degrees is rapidly on the increase in the city, and the fault lies in the gross inefficiency of the police. Some of the delinquent policemen are to be specially looked after by the Grand Jury during the present term.

The government of Liberia appropriated on latof Penegary the sum of \$10,000 to ald the Cape

In most extinciets to their war with the natives. The

less of the twenty-six men by the colonists rep ed yesterday-weakened the settlers very much. Ex President Roberts was to comm nd the aid deta h-ment from Liberia. Mr. Jame.' school at Cape Palmas was full, having sixty-five regularly attend-

ing pupils.
Resolutions have passed both branches of the Legislature calling on the general government to remove the obstructions to the navigation of Harlem siver. The Trinity Church bill passed the Senate vesterday. It provides, among other things, that a sum shall be set off for the use of Trinity, and the balance of the funds shall be devoted to the support of religion and religious education in the city and

The ship New Hamp-hire, from Glasgow for New York, with a cargo of pig iron and soda ash, went sbore on Jones Beach, Long Island, about one o'clock yesterday morning during the gale that prehought the ship may be got off after her cargo is aken out. Assistance was sent down to her as soon as the intelligence of her being on shore reached the city.

Accounts from Cevion, dated at Colombo on 14th f February, says:—In the vessels which salled— bree to London, two to France, two to Melbourne nd one to Moulmein—an aggregate of 37,369 c wts. of coffee has gone forward, made up of 19,672 plantation and 17,686 native. The total exports of plantation ere 109,952 cwts., against 122,976 last season. The total of both kinds for the four months and a half or the season is 260,708 cwts., an aggregate fully 50,000 n advance of that attained at corresponding dates previous years.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Coun silmen met yesterday to consider the propriety of widening Robinson street, from Church street to the river. Several persons appeared in favor of the project and several to oppose it. The remonstrants against it called for the petition for widening the street, to see what names were signed to it, alleging that all the property holders were against the proposition. The committee had mislaid or could not find the petition. Some debate followed concerning t, and the committee adjourned till it could be pro-

The Surrogate made a decision in an interesting and novel case yesterday arising upon the will of Wil-liam Tirrill. Mr. Pirrill willed his entire estate to his daughter Enzabeth, during her natural life, with the direction to his executors that if there was any default in the legacy of said Elizabeth of \$10,000 to his adopted daughter Catherine, that they should pay \$10,000 out of his estate to Catherine. Catheone died before Elizabeth, and Elizabeth revoked her will, giving the \$10,000 to the heirs of Catherine. The question was raised whether by the letter of the decedent's will Catherine was not personally entilled to \$10,000 at her decease. The Surro gate held that the negative conditions upon which the legacy was given was fulfilled on Catherine's death, and that she was then personally entitled to the \$10,000; also, that the gift was not equitably satisfied by the bequests under Elizabeth's will to the issue of Catherine.

The Almshouse Governors, at their meeting ves erday resolved to accept the care of the new Essex Market prison, which the Common Council desired them to do; but at the same time they resolved to ask the city for money enough to make it tenantable, as it has been left by the contractor in an un. finished state. A series of resolutions pitching into the Commissioners of Emigration were also passed As summer approaches the number of inmates in the charitable institutions of the city diminishes. There are about five hundred less under the care of the Governors now than there was during the month of February.

An interesting paper was read last evening before the Historical Society, by Prof. Horace Green, D.D., the subject being "Reminiscences of the Battle of Bunker's Hill." The authority for the various facts herein contained, was Mr. Zeet Green, one of the Minute men of Massachusetts," and a participant n the early struggles of the Revolution. Our very entertaining report is for the present unavoidably

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with sales of short 5,000 bales, a good part in transite, chiefly based upon middling uplands at 14 %c , and middling New Or demand for four, which caused prices to rule with more firmness, without change of moment in quotations Prime wheat was frin, and among the raise white Southern brought \$1 00. Corn was steady, and in fair ness pork was easier, with sales at \$33 30 nenal way and \$23 25 check to day. Prime sold at \$19 62% de vered. Lard was firmer, with sales at 14%c. a 14%c. fugars were some less active, but firm, with males of about 600 phds at prices given elsewhere. Colles was steady, with moderate transactions. The freight market or Liverpool was comparatively dull, without change of mement in rates for gotton and heavy goods. Grain and lour, however, were nominal. To London 1,000 obis.

ien, Walker's Late Victory-The Tene and the Bogus Reports-More Stockjabbing.

So very ingerious and industrious have been the efforts of certain parties, chiefly in this rity, to throw discredit upon the news of Gen. Walker's late brilliant victory near Rivas, as to atisfy us that some stockjobbing scheme underlies all these anti-Walker inventions. First, there was the Wilmington boax, all the way from North Carolina: next came the gloomy specula tions, suspicions and conjectures of the New York Tribune, next the Nassau street manufactured Nicaragua correspondence of the New York Times; and, lastly, a letter in the Sun, purporting to be from one Captain Anderson, of Walker's army, and giving a cock and bull story of the glorious victory of the "filibuster chief" of the 16th of March, upon which the Sun editorially indulges in a meiancholy review of Walker's

hopeless situation. Now, we repeat that there must be some stockjobbing scheme at the bottom of all these "weak inventions of the enemy." The extracts of the letters from Geo. Henningsen published in the HERALD are genuine and from the originals, which we have seen in the General's handwriting; and we refer the public to an interesting communication, published in another column, from Mrs. Henningson relative to those letters, and the way they were received. It would seem, if the accounts given in the other papers be genune, that Gen. Walker has gained two victories instead of one, and that Gen. Henningsen's leter respecting the first has been intercepted. The battle of the 17th ult., stated by Henningsen, was certainly fought-the allies were badly beaten, and the schemes of the coailtion were thus not only knocked on the head n Nicaragua, but seriously crippled in New York. Let us explain. With the seizure of the San Juan river beats and the occupation of the river forts by the Costa Ricans, they concluded that their work of exterminating the filibusters was substantially eccomplished, and that the disposition of the Nicaragua Transit route was at the discretion of Costa Rica. Under this delusive idea two agents. Webster and Anderson, in the Interest of Costa Rich and "the house of Vanderbilt," came on to New York to organize a new Accessory Transit Company under the victorious anspices of Costa Rica and her allies. These agents and others concerned with them were occupied in this city n certain preliminary foundial negotiations.

when the news of Walker's unexpected victory

one once there. Throng a standing blaw to

collapse of their scheme by discrediting and falsifying the genuine news from Rivas, and by the cture of false reports. Hence, we believe, the various fictitious despatches, advices, rumors, opinions and arguments which have appeared since Saturday las: in various journals of this city to the prejudice of Walker and his

Very well. Let our stockjobbers in the interest of Costa Rica and "the house of Vanderbilt" proceed with their grand project of a new Transit Company. Another fortnight will most probably wind them up. Walker has been victorious. He has broken the backbone of the armed coalition against him. We may next expect to hear of the re-opening and re-occupation by him and his reinforcements of the Transit route from one ocean to the other; next of the conquest successively of the several allied States, beginning with Costa Rica, and next of the reconstruction of them all in the form of a new confederation upon Anglo-American, military, commercial and political principles, including niggers. In the interval, we should not wonder if the next reliable intelligence from Nicaragua were to result in the prompt appointment of a Minister from Washington to Rivas, with a view to the formal recognition of the de facto gevernment of Walker.

Mr. APPLETON ON NEWSPAPERS .- The Hon. John Appleton, late editor of the Washington Union, left, as a legacy to his readers on quitting that establishment, a little common sense upon the subject of newspapers in the federal capital. The legacy was precious and rare. An idea had prevailed among a certain class of politicians, that the only reason why the Washington Union did not take rank among newspapers on a level with the New York Herald was because its editor bappened to be a blockhead. This fallacy Mr. Appleton has exploded. He has shownwhat it has fallen to our lot to explain more than ce-that a great metropolitan newspaper can only be reared in a metropolis; that you can no more build up a first class newspaper in a dull country town like Washington than you can raise an African lion among the ices of the pole. The reason is simple; in a place like Washington, journalistic independence is impossible, and without independence, no newspaper can be great. For, in this country, and with our established notions, it is a settled thing that no daily newspaper can support itself by circulation alone; indeed in most cases, there is an actual loss on the daily circulation which is made up otherwise. A paper must, therefore, to live. have other sources of income; and of these sources there is but one that is compatible with independence, and that is general advertising business, which can only exist, in sufficient amount to be worth consideration, in a great

metropolitan city. Newspapers published outside of New York, and especially in places like Washington where there is no trade, and no general industrial movement, usually seek support from the patronage of political friends. They agree to support such a party or such an individual in return for assistance either in the shape of money, or in the shape of sinecure offices to the editor. or in the shape of printing extravagantly overpaid. The last has been the stand-by of the Washington Union. For supporting its party in Congress, it has obtained the printing of the House of Representatives, giving its proprietors a profit of over \$100,000 per Congress. They have published their newspaper as a luxury, and paid for it out of their profits. Whence of course, every one knowing its wretched bargain, and the obligation it was under to puff every one who had voted for it, despised and contemned it; and had it been conducted even with more imbecility and vulgarity and gross ignorance than it wasif that be possible—it would hardly have been a greater bindrance to its party, or a greater disgrace to the government which it was understood to represent.

BRITISH COAL DEPOTS IN THE PACIFIC.-We understand that the English government is bestirring itself to secure every available coal depot in the Pacific Ocean. We hear that the Eoglish have already, besides Vancouver's Island, a coal depot at Loo Choo, and others on other islands of the Pacific: and we doubt not but the recent fracas in Japan may lead to the obtaining of supplies for the English on new and easy terms. There being no coal of value for marine purposes in Oregon or California, the coal depots of the Polynesian group, of Loo Choo, and of Japan become of the very highest importance: the owner of them will master the Pacific Ocean. Our government should look into the matter.

Hostilities between Spain and Mexico. The Spanish journal La Cronica cays, in reference to led hestilities between Spain and Mexico: Among the thousand speculations—mostly unfounded—which the American journals indulge in, in reference to the difficulties pending between Spain and Mexico, as the consequences which might result from a war t tween these two pations, there is one of so much im

secretion, or as a mere gratuitous supposition, although we are inclined to regard it in the latter seare—that Scrior Income, Spanish Minister at Washington, writes to his government that if Spain wishes to lose the Island of Coba, she has nothing to do but to carry forward the

government of Medrid; but we can say positively, unde coverament of Madrid; but we can say positively, under our own responsibility. that, as is well known in Spain and cannot be contradicted in America, Mr. Tamara's idea has always been that there is nothing to be feared as to the sufery of the Island of Coba, in any of the possible eventualities of the present political world; and it is be believed that a person woo has cone entertained and pro-fessed so decided an opinion in such a matter, has natu-rally calculated all the elements entering into it, and has, consequently, counted upon the possibility of questio s of equal or more grayity than that of Mexico, no m.tie-what may be its consequences.

consequently, counted upon the possibility of question as caused or more gravity than that of Mexico, no motion what may be in consequences.

We say this with all the independence of our putition, makes we are happily sequant sed with the new Shannin Minister at Wealington; but we say it with entire confidence, because Mr. Insents has not the reputation of being very versatile in his opinions, and because it he to-day speaks a different lenguage, it must be that too great an impression has been made on his mind by the conquesting tone of the generality of American journam. That which is here called the question of Cuba is greater than I is generally thought to be, and the soution of it is not so easy.

ng tone of the generality of American journais. Their which is howe called the question of Guba is granter than t is generally thought to be, and the southon of his not covery.

In another paragraph the Gronica says —
It appears that the first doubtful rumors in refere to the Guessian of the Spanish displematic agents abroad on Mexican events, have given rise to the idea that the Spanish government bad actioned the co-operation of the government of France and England. There is nothing, nowever, in that well concrived document to justify such an imputation. The government of Spain has merely declared the right shell its determination; but it has not asked the approval of any other government, nor shown the slightest lineation of awaiting it—assent. The isolowing paragraph from the E-jonn of 14th March, appears to be an authorized fecloration on that point —
Although it has been said that France and England had repried to the objuste abroad in reference to the subject of Mexico, any person acquainted with the course of political affairs will undercorstand the impostability of this paragraph stages and the course of political affairs will undercorstand the impostability of the course of the course of the course of political affairs will undercorstand the impostability of this paragraph and the course of political affairs will undercorstand the impostability of the course of the paragraph and the course of political affairs will ender the paragraph of the paragraph of the respective governments to when they are sortedied. It does not follow, therefore, that levelum governments give a repty which is not asked for Nevertheless there is in the statement to which we refer a foundation of trait. We do not know that England has experience deven its option on the step taxon by Spain, was in appears derival that Londing the course to the course of traits.

semething might possibly be done to prevent a THE LATEST NEWS IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

> The Policy of the Administration in China Settlement of the Sound Dues Question,

Affairs in Washington THE CHINESE QUESTION—GEN. CASS' REPLY TO LORI NAPIER—THE PREPARATIONS OF THE ENGLISH— THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—WEO IS TO THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—WHO IS TO BE COMMISSIONER TO PYRIN?—MR. WALKER'S CHI-MESE PROGRAMME—MR. BUCHANAN AND NICA-

The Cabinet discussions to-day were confined ex-clusively to Chinese affairs. Gen. Case read the reply he had prepared to Lord Napier. The British govern ment has asked the "alliance" of the United States in the presecution of the war with China, but at the same time presecution of the war with Chins, but at the same time distinctly amounces that this alliance is to be a "morel co-operation," and that all the fighting will be done by England and France. Gen. Cass, fully alive to the important position which the United States occupy in the eyes of the world, believes that the time has come when we should adopt a firm and vigorous foreign policy, but he sees no advantage in the proposition now offered by Ergiand It gives us nothing—it decides no single contexted point—but sake us to lend to the schemes of England and France the "moral aid" of our support. The Monroe dootrine is still denied by England—the right which we claim to acquire territory on this continent is not acquiesced in. In a word, the idea of an American policy does not enter into the views of Europeasinteemen at ail. All this Gen. Cass is determined to change, if positible, and, at all events, he has no idea of the United States playing an inferior part to either England or France. The reply, therefore, to ment in any way to the European policy now being carried out in China. At the same time, Gen. Caus expresse a scene of the vast importance of American interests in China and the determination of our government to sood out an able Minister there, with a strong Reet at his com

an active foreign policy, and the consequence is, that England has been making vast strides in every direction whilst we have remained stationary. No more prognast proof of this can be effored than is presented in this very Sinese question. For years England has been preparte, for an active demonstration in China, and with this view has established a perfect orden of coal depots throughout coal depos in the East, and in case of a war would b wholly dependent upon Eugland for the supplies of our steamers. All this must be changed, and the administration will as soon as possible ascertain where ideations for coal depots can be procured, and sak Congress at the commencement of the next session for an appropriation to make the necessary purchases. There are immense fields of coal in Guns will, therefore, be no difficulty in procuring coal and de pots. The policy of the administration will be to have a first class man as Minister to China, and a first class first

to look after our interes's there.

At present the difficulty is in selecting a proper person for the China mission. Combing has been spoken of, but Kr. Buobat an is fixed in his determination no; to use any of the debris of the last Cabinet. Robert J. Walker would studied the subject of our relations with China, and the paper which he drew up some four years ago and submersion is acting in seeking to open up the trade of that empire. Mr. Walker made two copies of this paper; one is now in the State department, the other was given to Mr. Crampton. and by him transmitted to England. I wanted nearer home, that is the course of three Neither be nor the administration contemplate the noces leave for there the second Monday in May, and by

or he will abandon the attempt.
You may, therefore, set it down as settled that we will decline respectfully but firmly the fistering alliance which England, for her own purposes, seeks in the pro-socution of the Chinese war; that the United States will ake care of its own interests; and that Robert J. Waker will be the man selected for that purpose, after

The great and marked feature of the policy of the proand intercourse with the whole American continen This has been prejected hitherto, and the consequence serce of Central and Southern America, while the United States, geographically entitled to this trade, see it walted past her ports through the superior enterprise of English citizens, backed up by the careful watchfulness of their government.

to extend our civilization and influence is by promoting commerce, and that this can only be achieved by the Heretoforo our administrations have been conducte revolutionize this old fory decirine and enter the lists with England upon equal terms. I have no doubt that in due time Seneral Walker and his government in Nica-ragua will be fully recognized by the administration of

GEN. CASE' LETTER ON CHINA APPAIRS -- FINAL SET TLEMENT OF THE DANISH SOUND DUES QUESTI WASHINGTON, April 7, 1857. Washnerows, April 7, 1851.

Genera Care has just completed a letter to Lord Napier, copies of which will also be furnished to the French and Russian Minis era, laying down the policy of the administration upon the Chinese difficulties. It contains two points. First—Protection of the property and porsons of our citizens; and, second, the extension of our commerce by opening new avenues into that country. I understand that Lord Napier is satisfied with this arrangement.

The administration have decided to send increase

ral force to the China seas.

They have not yet succeeded in procuring a Commite closer. It has been offered to two distinguished gentlemen, both of whom, I understand, have declined it.

The Secretary of State this day completed the arrangements with Denmark, through the Punish Minister, for the aboiltion of the Sound dues. The amount we pay it \$580,000, while that of England is near \$6,000,000. To whele amount payable by all nations, including Englans and the United States, is about \$15,000,000. Denmark to forever to keep up the necessary lighthouses.

There was no Cabinet meeting to day, consequently the Secretaries were engaged in their respective depart

At baif-past eight this evening the wives of all the fereign ministers and those also of the attache call upon the President and his Cabinet, all of whom will be pre-

THE NAVAL INQUIRY BOARDS, ETC.

WARHINGTON, April 7, 1867. Captain H. A. Adems has been ordered to take the place of Captain Stringham in the present Naval Board. One of the new courts meets here on Monday next. te of Captains W. W. McKean, John Pope and G. J Van Brunt, with Chas. Abert, Esq., of Washington, as Judge Advecate. The third court will be selected in a day

The sale of the Delaware Trust lands on the 231 o June will take place at Osawkee, Kansas, instead of La

our despatch has night relative to the appointment of Crmmissioner to China. The contract for the marble work on the exten the Patent effice, was to day awarded to John F. Con nelly, of Balimore. It will probably amount to from \$80,000 to \$100,000,

NEW ORIESS, April 7, 1967. Calveston papers speak highly of the new steam con-

section with New Orleans by the Berwicz's Bay and Opolousas railroad. It is removed that Han. Samuel Hourton will be a can sidate for Governor of Texas in opposition to the democratic candidate

Nextonaton of the Steller, Mice. BALTINGER, April 7, 1867. The blockade of the Mesteches river having been

and a semiler of receipt has expired and departed,

Important from Albany.

NAVIGATION OF THE MARLEM RIVER—THE OBSTRUCT

1 NOWS TO BE REMOVED.

A petition was lately forwarded to the Legislature, signed by Dr. Bayre, Kingaland & Oo., Lewis G. Morris, and many other eminent commercial firms of New York, having for its object the shaprovement of the navigation of the Harlem river, by obtaining from government an appropriation for the removal of obstructions, &o, &o. A preamble and series of resolutions accompanied the presmble and series of resolutions accompanied the paper, setting forth that the free navigation of the river was of great importance to the trade of New York and the general commerce of the United States, and praying that the Secate and Legislature would take action in the matter, and that Gevernor King would transmit copies of the memorial, asking for an appropriation, to the Senators and members of Congress and the President of the United States. Mr. Swyter took the matter in hand and at half past one o'clock this afternoon both branche of the Legislature adopted the resolutions and concurred n the prayer of the petition by taking favorable action

CONNECTICUT STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION HARTFORD, April 7, 1857. the State. The vote in the towns heard from foots 55,000. The Union ticket is 1,000 ahead, and the majority will be party have elected 120, and the demograts 78 represen alives, with twenty seven towns to hear from. The Senate will stand, as at present advised, 18 Union to 8 democratic. The Congressmen will stand as before re-ported. Down and Clark elected—Woodruff and Ferry feated by small majorities.

NEW HAVEN, April 7, 1857.

Samuel Arnold, the Administration candidate, is c'ested to Congress in the Second district; Ezra Ciara, Jr , union, in the First, and Sidney Deau, union, in the Third. The Fourth district is claimed by both parties, and the result is doubtful. The union State ticket is elected by the people, the Hartford Times says, by 1,000 majority. The Legislature is union by a large majority—in the House by from twenty to thirty majority. Of ed in the 24, 3d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 18th, 14th, 15th, 16ta, 17th, 19th, 20th and 21st districts, while administration Senators are obcsen in the 4th, 5th, 10th, 12th, 18th, and prebably the 11th districts

CHARTER ELECTION AT ST. LOUIS, MO.—SUCCESS OF THE EMANCIPATIONISTS.

Sr. Louis, April 7, 1857.

Incomplete returns of the city election show the vote 4.331; Pratt, democrat, 3,080; Lane, American, 1,626. Mr. Wimer's majority will be about 1,500. A great many Americans" voted for him. The entire emancipation licket is probably elected. CHARTER PLECTION AT CAMANDAIGHT.

CANANDAIGUA, April 7, 1857. At the charter election here to day the American candidates for Justice of the Peace and Supervisor were CHARTER ELECTION AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, April 7, 1857. Mr. William Willis, republican, for Mayor. The vote stood for Willis, 1,985; for Nathan Cummings, ctstzone candidate, 1,630. The republicans have a majority in the City Council CHARTER ELECTION AT NEW ORLEANS.

bly elected. The democratic nomines for Aracolaic Judge of the Supreme Court is undoubtedly elected. CHARTER ELECTION IN CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, April 6, 1867. At the charter election in this city to day the democra

NEW ORLBANS, April 6, 1857

tic ticket was elected by two hundred majority. JUDICIAL ELECTION IN WISCONSIN. Scattering returns from Wiscousin indicate the re elec-tion of Whiten (republican) as Chief Justice by a decided

Fatal Rattroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1867. A collision occurred yesterday on the Columbia Rall oad between two freight trains, and four cars were demolished. John Huston, the fireman, was killed.

Fire at Portageville, Livingston County. PORTAGEVILLE, Livingston county, April 7-P. M. Two large stores and two dwellings in this village are in fire and cannot be saved. They are owned by D.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement The footings of our bank statement for the past week,

Bloody Affray at Chicago.

Cmcago, April 7, 1857. There was a bloody affray at the Michigan Southern John Potter and a gang of Irlab hotel rungers. One I-lebman nemed Patrick Brown, was instantly killed, and two others so badly wounded they are not expected to live. A verdict was rendered at the Caroner's increst of "solf defence," and Potter was set at liberty.

CHICAGO, April 7, 1857.

The Democratic Press has intelligence of the massacre white settlers at Spirit Lake, lows, by a band of Stour ndians. Agent Flandress started with a company of troops for Fort Ridgely, on the 17th ult. Fifteen sottlers are reported missing. The St. Paul Pioneer, of the 37th alt., coefirms the report of the massacre which occurred on the 9th of March, at Spirit Lake, in Emmett county. lows, near the Minnesota boundary.

Boeros, April 7, 1887. The gale of the East was very severe yesterday an ! last right; but we bear of no serious disasters to the

schooner yesterday near the wharf at Provincetown, and was sunk.

DUNKISK, April 7, 1657. The snow here is eighteen inches deep on a level, and drifting badly. It is still falling fast.

The snow here is about ten inches deep. The Nashville at Charlest The United States mail steamship Namb ville, Captain Thomas L. Ewen, a rrived here from New York at eight eleicht this moreing.

Markets. PRILADELPHIA PTOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA PTOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA APRIL 7, 1887.
Stocks dull. Reading Rullroad, 39½; Morris Gunal, 18;
Long Island Raitroad, 18; Pennsylvania Raitroad 49
Naw Ominans, April 6, 1867.
Cotton—Sales to day, 3, 500 bales at unchanged prices.
Receipus to day, 3,500 bales. Sugar 18 firm, at 10½0 a 10½0. Breadetoffs quiet. Pork, \$13. Freights dull. Inchange unchanged.

New Ominans, April 7, 1887.

Luchange unchanged.

Naw Ontanas, April 7, 1857.

Oction—Pales to-day 3,000 cales. Prices firm Mic dilag
15346. a 18346. Breadstuffs dult Receipts of cotton to
day 1,100 bales. Mess pork, \$32. Cetton freights to
Liverpool & Sterling exchange 5% per cent premium.
Chanmeros, April 6, 1857.

Cotton unchanged. Sales to day 800 bales.

Mus Louisa Pras Going Home -We learn that Mis Louise Pyne has taken passage on the Persia, which sail from this port for Liverpool on the 29th of the present month. Miss Pyne is one of the best English vocalists that has ever visited the United States, and is wither a highly estimable lady. We presume that she will re previous to her departure. No artist is more emin

United States Marshal's Office.

APRIL 7 — Captam Duan and Mr. Davis, art mate of the sh p De Wit Offices, were arrested and held to ball on a charge of cruel treatment to one of the crew, named Grorge Ketth.

A HANGING IN NORTH CARGLINA—A correspondent of the Petersburg Sepre-, writing from thousand, N. C., rays:—Three negroes—two likely young mon and an old woman, the mother of teenty children—were hung at Greenville, Pitt county for murder. From carly morn till noon, every avenue leading into the lown was conded with persons, representing all ages, sages, classes and conditions of the population of the county remed about. About himself of the population of the county remed about. About himself of the normaling a steam, the crowd washington with score 500 persons, person, the crowd washington with score 500 persons, of a light at least 1,500 near foundation.

The Board met at 4 P. M., Godfrey Gunther in the chair. The weekly summary shows that 6,836 persons are now under the charge of the Board. This is a decrease

THE RANDALL'S ISLAND SCHOOL

AND RESIDENCE OF RESIDENCE OF STREET PARTY.

on was received from the Board of Education, offering to settle the difficulties respecting the Randall's Island School by an amicable suit. Without settling the matter, it was made the special order for the 28th last.

28th ins.

THE BREAK MARKET PHROW.

Mr. PINCKNEY Stated that the Common Council hed passed a resolution handing over the case of the Essex barket prices to the Governors, and he urged that such trust be accepted. Mr. P. had visited the prison in question, and found that the conventor had cone his work in a very inefficient manner. The edifice was unfinished and the plumbing almost wholly defective. It would probably require a good deal of money to finish it in a proper manner.

Mr. Townsens offered a resolution asking the Ommoos Council to reimburse the Beard for any orday they might be put to in making the prison tenable. These resolutions were carried unanimously.

POSITIONS WERE CAPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

THE COMMISSIONESS AND THE GOVERNORS.

President GONTHER Informed the Board that the Commissiones of Frugration had cast a size upon the Ton Governors in their late appeal to the Legislature for aid. He off-red the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

ties in the State and refusing as early equal and just payments to this county as to the other counties of the State;
theref he be it.

Reso vod, that it is the duty of the Board of Governors of
the almanouse acting as the official protectors of the appropriations made for charitable purposes by the city and county
of New York, to protest on behalf of the tax pavers against
the passage of any law which will furnish out of the sale of
the property of the State, or through any other process whatever, out of the State treasury, any sum or sums of money
for making may ments to any one county or any number of
counties. In preference over the city and county of
New York for the disbursements air-saiy made
or which may hereafter be made for the support
of the amigrant innaits vagrant or poor. Further, the Board
of Governors respectfully request that the provision under
the law passed——, 1857, for the removal of Quarantine,
placing an smount sufficient to fluidate the Indebtedness of
the Commissioners of Emigration may be stricken out, or the
rights of the city and county of New York be qually acknowledged with those of the other counties of the State.

Resolved, that a cor y of the foregoing be signed by the
President and here are, and addressed to the Governor of
the State, the President of the State.

PERITENTIANY RESETTAT.

The sistement of augustation and decharges at the Pa-

Prevident and secre are, and addressed to the Governor of the State, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the representatives of the city and county of New York.

The statement of nomissions and discharges at the Penlies tiary Hospital, Black well'z Island, during March last, was received from the resident physiciac. Or. Wm. W. Sanger, and ordered on file. It appears that 132 patients were admitted in the month, of whom 61 were males and 72 were females—7 of the number were colored people; 32 only were received from the penlientiary, the remainder (more than three-fouriss) were from the work-some or alm-house. Of the persons thus admitted 102 were under 30 years of age, 44 being less than 20 years of: 37 were natives of the United States, from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connectiou and Massachusetts, and 96 were foreigners, from Freisand (in which country 11 were bors). England, Scotland, Wales, Canada, Sweden, Prossis, France and South America; 16, or one sixth of the total were recent emigrants, having resided here for less than five years. The whole number seem immentably deficient of education, as only two are reported to be able to read and write well, while the large proportion of 22 were entirely unclocated. Under the head of religion we find 44 Protestants, St Roman Cashelies, I Jew, and 4 who did not profess cuty beinef; 90 were single, 27 married, and 17 widowed 8 of the widows were under thirty years of age. 18 were temperate, and 58 were habitual drunkards. Another isble in the same report gives the heated of rapents and their patients in conjunction, thus:—Of the parents of those who are returned as intemperate, and 4 habitual drunkards. In the list of compatitions of the mains are comfined to drunkards. In the list of compatitions of the mains are comfined to compatite of the senate are one of the first time, her one has been the for its parents of the senate were the offer the protest of the first time, but one has been the for its above the others and their patie

American Institute-Farmers Club. SUGAR PROM HOLCUS SACHARATUS-THE CULTURE

OF TEA. The reval meeting of the above club was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the American lustitute Judge Livingston, Eeq., in the chair. The proceedings were commenced by the Secretary reading translations from foreign agricultural publications. It seems that six bundred years ago in Caina penches were grown that weighed two pounds, and pears of the weight of ten pounds. The Chinese believes that Providence preloaged the life of these who planted trees. They had, likewise, a large number of magnifecent post offices; not less than ten thousand beautiful ecilices were erequed for that purpose at each station at a distance of twenty five to thirty miles, and over three hundred swift horses were always in attendance.

miles, and over three hundred swift horses were always in attendance.

A number of specimens of sugar, manufactured from Bolous Sacharates, were shown by Leonard Gray, Esq., who has lately arrived from Europe in the axis for the purpose of manufacturing this augar. It seems that this gentleman experimented on this subject in France, and in a very interesuing address he gave the recent of his labors in Africa, France and other portions of the globe. He maintained that augar sould be obtained from it as well as from the ordinary sugar cane and just as economically. He assumed the trab that if three mostles' were meather could be refled upon in any latitude and accordant crop would be the resut. Mr Wray also stated that he had manufactured several virieties of sugar, and the cyrings from the Sorgkum or Belous Sacharates were of a superior numerisatives governi virielles of rugar, and the egraps from the Sorghum or Belous Sanchrattus were of a superior quality. The variety of Sorghum which had been so generally introduced nor or the name of "Commen sugars," contained alsomel, but owing to the quantity of feculent mat er contained in it it would not be to valuable for making sugar as the Airiona Impee, which was more limple in its juice.

I beg leave to call the attention of the Farmers Cub to this subject, as one very likely to awaken much contiteration shortly. It is well known to all that after the remarkable visit to China of ancient Christians who were for a long time tolerated and also in Japan - four or five bundred years ago.—that the natives quarrelled with them, murdered amoust all of them, and turned the rest out and continued to keep them out for a long time. When the first traders to the East went around the Cape of Good Hope, they were refused all communication. At Japan the Duch were refused all mission unions they would prove before the authorities that they were not Christians by trampling upon the Bable. At Carlettan dogs, as they called us, were prohibited admussion, except to outside places to trade. The hatres of the Calmess has not absted for at least four modern years. They are now said to be more exasperated times ever by the late severe chantisonent from the British and us, and that the common people now show they atmost hate and this support the old oriental doctrine of non intercourse. That all trade with the Christian nations will uttrify cease, and among other articles not a tea leaf will ever be parmitted to leave Colan by land or sex. Some years go one of the valuable members of this institute, Juniur Smith, (who, when in Lindon, and publicly that Dr. Lardner's reasoning as to the impossibility of navigating the Atlantic by steam was fales, and insisted on its future estire success,) went to South Carolina with all the encouragement see American Institute could give him, to raise tea He knowledge on the subject was andwarded to the lartifuce, and publicly that Dr. Lardner's reasoning as to the impossibility of navigating the Atlantic by steam was fales, and insisted on its future estire success,) went to South Carolina, with all the encouragement see American Institute could give him, to raise tea He knowledge hat China end the United States were so indiarly at raised on the esserm sizes of continued; and fine proves the estimates remarkable visit to China of ancient Christians who were for a long time tolerated and also in Japan - four or five

Personal Intelligence.

The sen of Prince Measchikell, a young was aged 22, has just arrived to Paris.

Prince Centert zine, of Wallachia, who intends spending winter at H) & er, has arrived at Marayline. a winter at Hy c. er, has arrived at Marselier.

Primes Dolgorouby, lale Russian Masteir c. War, and one of the prime favorities of the Emperor Nicho as, is in Rome. The Prime winted the Various three y, and was wheeled through the balls in his perambulator chair, attended by no has a carepne than Carolaul Amounth bimself, who considered it his duty, as Prefent of the Aparetic Painces, to do all possible henor to toe Russian ex. Minuter.

For Havane and Mobils in the elements of Mrs. Hoppiesk Mrs. Connert, two children was Mrs. Connert, two children was Mrs. Connert, two children was Mrs. Connert Mrs. C. Indah, Miss M. Rapperk, Mrs. C. W. Sargent, Mrs. Latter, and G. W. Wassen Faths F. Allen and Jahy, S. S. Caldwell and Jahy, S. S. C. Gronz, C. W. Donge, B. Ripler, Annual Res. T. W. Wassen, C. E. Barney, R. S.